

Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance.

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1860.

Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year.

By H. Fields.

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1860.

Vol. V.—No. 48.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Rockville, Maryland.

FERRY TRAIL, Proprietor.
This undersigned having leased the above establishment, which is now undergoing thorough repair, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon it. He assures his friends and the public generally, that every effort, on his part, will be made to contribute to the ease and comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage.

His tables will always be supplied with the best of the market; and at the bar will be found the choicest brands of liquors and wines.

His charges will be very moderate.

FERRY TRAIL.

DISTRICT ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Carpet Store.

The Citizens of Montgomery County are respectfully informed that our SPRING STOCK is now complete, and comprises all that is new and handsome, in the way of—

Carpets, Curtains, Oil-Cloths, Mattings, &c.

Our Stock is all new, and purchasers may rely upon getting fresh goods, and at the lowest prices.

Persons trusting us with their orders, by sending us correct directions, can have their rooms and halls fitted with the latest styles of Carpets and Oil-Cloths, and at prices as favorable as if they bought them in person.

L. F. PERRY & CO.

Upper Rooms "Ivory Building,"

Corner Penn. avenue and 9th street,

may 4-2m

DIRECT IMPORTATION

TO WASHINGTON CITY.

I HAVE OPENED a large stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, all of my own importation, consisting in part of the following:—

Rich Silk and Lace Mantillas
Lace Points and Lace Bouffants
Recent French BONNETS
FLOWERS, HIBANUS
OSTRICH FEATHERS and Cogs of Plumes
For Trimming Hats.

STRAW BONNETS
STRAW PLATS, different styles, as—
Embossed Ribbon Vels, &c. and white
Pointe Lace and French Lace Vels.
Tulle and Ribbon Vels.
Veil and Parasols, French and Bond Lace
Embroid. Linen, Mouseline and Cambric
Kets and Collars.

Embroid. Handkerchiefs, Bands, Elings,
Hosiery, Ladies' CRAVATS
DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety.

NETS for the Hair—as
Plain black Silk Nets; Bugle dot
Chevise Nets, plain and with gold and
red tulle.
Green and colored Silk Nets.
Corduroy and handkerchiefs and other
ornaments for the Hair; and every kind
of Fancy Goods.

All these and a great many more articles, too numerous to be mentioned, left to you, I have recently received the latest styles of
Paris, and as I shall receive NEW GOODS by every steamer, I will be able to offer to my customers the most complete and fashionable styles of
Paris in the city.

In pursuit of my goods, my line, are respectfully invited to call at my establishment,
No. 23 Market Street, Washington, D. C.

DRESSES and MANILLAS
MADE TO ORDER, in the latest French style.
Ladies wishing any thing direct from Paris may leave their orders with
M. WILLIAMS.

M. WILLIAMS.

23 Market Street, Washington, D. C.

17 E. GUTMAN 17

New Goods!

Good Goods!

Cheap Goods!

JUST OPENED a large and well selected

Stock of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public generally. I name in part—

Drum Silks at 10c; very fine do 8c 7c
Faint de Choisy, Valenciennes, Travelling Dresses
Stella Shawls and Mantillas
Lace Tulle and Ribbons
Lace, Chantilly and Silesia Vels
Swiss and Lace Collars; all kinds of Robes
Plain and figured Swiss
Parasols and Sun-umbrellas, all sizes
Long and short Silks, Gloves, Hosiery
Cravats, Bow Ties, the best makes
Faint Handkerchiefs, Towels, &c.
Have also on hand and brown Sheetings & Shirts
of Cottons
Cambrics, Cravats and Jeans; for Men
and Boys' Wear.

ASB—In MILLINERY—
Fine Fancy and Straw Bonnets and Hats
Ribbons and Flowers
Bonnets and Hats blacked and trimmed
at the latest order.
Faint in Fashion—(Crested Hat) which is fully trimmed out in my establishment,
will be pleased to show my Goods whether
purchased or made or not.
Call and see for yourself; the price will
be made to suit you.
No. 117 Bridge Street, Georgetown, D. C.
ap 13-17

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SMOOT & BURROUGHS,

No. 117 Bridge St., Georgetown, D. C.

HAVE received and offering at very low prices a large and beautiful assortment of new style SPRING & SUMMER DRESS GOODS—to wit:

Rich Chenx, plaid and plain Silks, very cheap
Brides, &c. Gro de l'Inde and Mourne
Eight Folded Silks, Poplins and Serges
Point de Choisy, Valenciennes and Serges
Rich flowered Berge and Organdy
Robes Shawls, Mousseline de Laine, and all kinds
Berges, Anglès, &c. Travelling Trunks
French and English Chalmes
Plain Billinets and Parasols
French, English and American Laces and
Jacquets

Plain bl'k and bl'k and white Jacquets
New style Gingham; heavy do
DK Bon Bonnets, Crapes, Martens and Berges
Lace and Silk Mantillas
Lace Vels, Collars, Embroid' Mantil. Collars
and Fria

Embroidered and plain Linen
Cambric Handkerchiefs
Alexander's Kid and Silk Gloves
Shawls and French Shawls (beautiful)
Parasols, Bonnets and Trimmings
Best white Cambrics, Mouselines and Dimity
Best Muslin, Plain Jacquets and Handkerchiefs
Laces, Mitts, Valenciennes, Vail Tulle and
Hosiery

Best quality Royal Spring Silks, new shapes
With other kinds of desirable Goods to com-
plete the assortment.
We shall be pleased to see our Ladies' friends
from Montgomery, before they make their
Spring purchases.
ap 13-17

SMOOT & BURROUGHS,

No. 117 Bridge St., Georgetown, D. C.

Lime and Tar.

Lime and Tar, constantly on hand, and
for sale low, for cash.
June 1 DORSEY & WOOD.

Poetry.

OUR IDOL.

Close the door lightly,
Bride the breath,
Our little earth angel
Is talking with death!

Gently, be woe her,
She believes to stay,
His arms are about her—
He heard her away!

Moss comes floating
Down from the dome;
Angels are chanting
The sweet welcome home.

Come, spirit, weep!
Come to the bed,
Gaze on the sleeper—
Our idol is dead!

Sunbeams are dinging,
Close the blue eyes,
No words such
Was claimed in the sky.

Cross the hands gently
Over the white breast,
She lies a world away
Strayed from the least;

Bear her out softly
This idol of ours,
Let her grave chamber
Be hid the sweet flowers.

Selected Miscellany.

ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE.

Many have supposed that the Japanese are descended from the Chinese; but it is not so. The evidence is that they are an original nation. The language of the two people is entirely different, both in construction and pronunciation. The religion of the two nations differed. The original religion of Japan, was the Shinto, the gods and idols of which were Sin and Kanu.

Buddhism, which now prevails, was not introduced into the Empire until 552 years after the birth of Christ. Chinese Buddhism in Japan in the seventh year of the 8th monarch of the Empire, Kokuin, and there was considerable trade between the two Empires prior to 1637, after which it was restricted. They introduced and communicated by these separate elements from time to time the arts and sciences to Japan, which had long flourished in China. Kankufu, the Chinese reason for denying that the Chinese and the Japanese are the same people inhabiting different countries, inclines to the opinion that the Japanese are descendants of the first inhabitants of Babylon, and their language one of those which God, as a punishment for the confusion of his vain and conceited builders, infused into the minds of those who commenced the tower of Babel. He thinks that the confusion of tongues brought the people who then dwelt in the plains of Shinar, to separate and to disperse over the world. This is an ingenious theory; but the general opinion is that the Japanese belonged originally to the great Tartar race. Information is too limited, however, to solve the question satisfactorily.

The Empire of Japan has two Emperors, one ecclesiastical and the other secular. The first is called the Mikado, and resides in Mikado. He is the first in rank and is regarded with excessive veneration, but has no political power whatever. The second is called the Zogon, who resides at Yedo. He commands the army, has the revenue at his disposal, is Emperor de facto, and visits the Mikado once in seven years with great pomp and pageantry. A Council of State consists of thirteen, of which five are taken from the hereditary vassal princes, and eight from the hereditary nobility below the rank of princes.

This Council of State governs in the name of the Emperor—Zogon. A number of those councilors there is one called the "Governor of the Empire," to whom the others are subordinate. There are numerous other inferior officials, but the Empire is ruled by those already named; and while the laws are sanguinary—death being the penalty in many cases of offense—the whole system is a government of spies, and a absolute as any, if not the most absolute, in the world.

It was our purpose to make a brief review of the progress of Christianity in Japan subsequently to its introduction in 1549 by the Jesuits, of the latter persecutions also to which it was exposed, and the martyrdoms which preceded its freely extinction. But we have already pressed so much upon the indulgence of our readers that we must defer our wishes in that respect to a more opportune time, if indeed we shall consider it of sufficient interest to pursue the subject hereafter. In the hope, then, that this rapidly drawn sketch of Japan and its people may be interesting in connection with the Embassy to the United States, we shall, without further ado, conclude.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

The Japanese have a more general education than the Chinese, and are not bound down by the absurd fetters of ancient custom in regard to course of study that keep the latter in such a benighted condition. In aptitude for new pursuits they are expelled by few. Capt. Golewin relates that a young Japanese learned the Russian from him in an incredibly short time, and when Com. Perry arrived at Yedo he found that they were familiar with our own history, and that even the Mikado knew, by his battles and triumphs, the full names of the States that their forefathers had conquered from their life's blood. Did their forefathers indulge in a plurality of wives? If they did not, we do not see how their lecherous descendants can claim more than were lawfully due to their progenitors.

THE "OYSTER WAR" IN ST. MARY'S, MARYLAND.

Wested the fact that a company had obtained warrants from the Land Office at Annapolis, under a recent act of the Legislature of Maryland relating to vacant lands, for more than two hundred thousand acres of land, under water, generally known as oyster beds, in St. Mary's county. The people of that county, indignant at this attempted perversion of what they claim as public property to private uses, called a public meeting at Leonardtown on the 31st ult., to discuss the whole affair. The Leonardtown Meeting brings up the proceedings of the meeting, from which it appears that the company referred to did not intend to confine their operations to St. Mary's county, as they had obtained warrants for about 600,000 acres of the oyster beds of the State in several counties on both the Western and Eastern Shores. Col. Dent, who on behalf of the citizens of St. Mary's, visited the Land Office, at Annapolis, made a report to the meeting, from which we copy the following:

On his arrival at Annapolis he proceeded to the office of the Commissioner of the Land Office, and there learned that John B. Long, Ulrich Tippett, Geo. H. Morgan, Luke W. B. Hutchins and Oscar Miles, had obtained from said office forty-eight special warrants, covering 600,000 acres in the waters of the State of Maryland, viz: Within the waters of St. Mary's county, 210,000 acres—consisting of 10,000 in the Wisconsin river, 20,000 in St. Clement's Bay, 60,000 in Potomac river, 20,000 in Britton's bay, 20,000 in St. George's river, 20,000 in St. Mary's river, 20,000 in Patuxent river, and 50,000 in the Chesapeake Bay; within Charles county in Patuxent river, 20,000 acres; within Calvert county in Patuxent river, 20,000 acres; within Anne Arundel county, 85,000 acres, and in the waters of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in the counties of Worcester, Somerset, Kent, Queen Anne's, Dorchester, Talbot and Caroline, 325,000 acres; extracts from all of which warrants, together with four other warrants to individuals, obtained through one or more of the parties named, are respectfully submitted as a part of this report.

One for Peter Morgan, for 50 acres in St. Clement's bay, beginning at the division line of Dynwald and St. Winifred's Freehold, and running 100 yards in the bay, and then for the distance of 200 yards, in an easterly direction, thence with a line parallel to the division line of Dynwald and St. Winifred's Freehold and Colnett Mattingly, for 200 acres, in north branch of St. Patrick's creek; one for A. Burch, for 200 acres, in Catox creek, and one for Oscar Miles, for 200 acres, beginning on the shore of the Wisconsin river, at the northwest corner of said Oscar Miles' land lying upon said river, and extending southerly over the lands suitable for growing oysters, to the mouth of Maypage creek, and over the mouth of said creek, and over the entire bed thereof, and including White Point Island and adjacent oyster and shell bars.

The law under which the warrants were issued, was reported in the State Gazette, and was passed by Mr. Miles, and passed unanimously by the House, there were but two votes against it. It repeals several sections of the fifty-third article of the code and substitutes others in lieu thereof, the principal object of which amendments seems to be to abolish the payment of "caution money."

During the meeting, Mr. C. J. Durant, a member of the late House of Delegates, explained he would not have voted for the law if he had thought for a moment that any person would have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to monopolize the water-lands of the tide-water counties.

The action of Messrs. Miles and Morgan, as members of the Senate and House of Delegates, respectively, in attempting to avail themselves of the provisions of a law passed during their incumbency in office, and by the direct agency of Mr. Miles, is especially condemned by the resolutions. The action of the people of Chaptico district, in employing the professional services of Messrs. Morgan, Harris and Ford, is commended, and these gentlemen were authorized by this meeting should they deem it necessary, to engage the services of additional counsel.

Paul Fry espying a man who was digging in a large pit, and being disposed to rally him, asked him what he was digging. "A big hole," was the reply. "And what are you going to do with such a big hole?" said Paul. "Going to make it still smaller holes, and retail them to you fellows to set fence posts in."

Two children, 65 and 70, one in a hundred, were working. Fifty years ago not a boy in a thousand was allowed to run at large at night. Fifty years ago not a girl in a thousand made a waiting maid of her mother. Wonderful improvements in this age!

THE STATE TOBACCO WAREHOUSES, MARYLAND.

On the 1st instant a slightly attended meeting of the tobacco planters of Prince George's county, Md., was held at Marlboro', to give expression to the sentiments of the people of the county on the subject of the removal of the State Tobacco Warehouses, in Baltimore, from their present position to a point on deeper water. The meeting was quite an exciting one, but no two persons seemed to agree fully on any of the propositions submitted. A more considerable discussion, however, a portion of a series of resolutions offered by the Hon. Thomas F. Bowie was adopted, as follows:

Resolved by the Tobacco Planters of Prince George's county, in meeting assembled, That in view of the proposed sale of the tobacco warehouses in Baltimore, authorized by an act of the last General Assembly, and their removal to deeper water, it becomes the imperative duty of the tobacco growers of Maryland to express their opinions on subjects so vitally affecting their interests.

Resolved, That the removal of the warehousing system of tobacco from the counties where the article is grown, and the consequent change of the places of sale and inspection, has, from an experience of thirty-five years, proved disastrous to the best interests of the planters, and some remedy for the evils inflicted on them should now be provided.

Resolved, That the natural course of trade will bring all who wish to purchase to the place where the article sought for can be found, and this inviolable principle of commercial enterprise will be found to exist in all cases, whether the places of sale are located in cities or rural districts.

Resolved, That the entire tobacco growing region of Maryland ought to be prevented in a general convention, to be composed of delegates therefrom, to take into consideration the various subjects connected with the subject embraced in these resolutions, and for that purpose it is recommended that delegates be sent to a general convention of tobacco growers, to be held at Upper Marlboro', on Tuesday, the 17th of July next.

Resolved, That the commissioners appointed to sell and dispose of said warehouses in Baltimore, by the act of the last session, be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to suspend all proceedings under said law, until the general view of the tobacco growers of Maryland can be heard on the subject.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to proceed to Baltimore and investigate the whole subject of the removal of the tobacco warehouses, and to report thereon to the adjourned meeting on the 17th of July next.

The committee as named by the chairman is as follows:—William B. Hill, Dr. Benjamin Lee, Wm. B. Baker, Charles Claggett and George W. Graham, Esq.

During the meeting Daniel Clarke, Esq., made a speech in favor of the new law, and Messrs. Van Val, Esq., offered resolutions, which were rejected, favoring the removal of the warehouses, but urging their location on the southern side of the Patuxent, so as to admit of connection with the terminals of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

An interesting statement was read from Col. Bowling, one of the tobacco commissioners, setting forth the advantages of the new law.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

LEGISLATIVE VISIT TO THE FARM OF MR. CHANNERY, IN BELMONT.—Some sixty members of the Legislature, including the committee who are investigating the subject, visited the farm of Mr. Winthrop Channery, in Belmont, this forenoon, for the purpose of witnessing an autopsy of a diseased cattle. They were accompanied by a large number of the medical fraternity. It was mainly with the view of developing the disease in a new and different aspect from that presented in the impetuous and acute case at Brookfield, that the examination of the subjects in this herd was made. Upon the arrival of the Commissioners a reading call was selected from a number of others as a subject to illustrate the effects of the disease in cases where the animal had been sick, and at all external appearances recovered. The call was taken sick in October last, and for four or five weeks was ill as to take no other nourishment than gruel poured down his throat. During the last three months the creature has gradually regained his appetite, and consequently its strength, and was supposed to be recovering. Still somewhat, and upon percussion exhibited dulness on the right side and strong tubular respiration. The necessary preparations having been made, Mr. Commissioner Lophthor introduced Dr. Martin, who stated in brief his diagnosis of the case. He expected to find the most disease in the right lung, and no doubt adhesions. The call was killed, the right shoulder and ribs removed, and the chest laid open by Drs. Dadd and Thyner. There was a strong adhesion of the pleura of the lung to the ribs, diaphragm and heart case. The lung indicated that it had been compressed into a small compass, by serum which had in the subsequent progress of the disease been absorbed. The windpipe contained a secretion of mucus, which probably produced the rattling heard before death; the membrane of the lung was very much thickened, and the long axis of the vessel was found empty, whereas in cases of the disease it

THE IRISH EXODUS.

The following is a passage from a remarkable statement in the Cork Examiner, bearing upon the continued flight of the population from that part alone of the newly adopted land of the Irish Celtic race: Each week sees the departure on an average of six hundred persons, the great majority of whom are young men and women between eighteen and twenty years of age. To imagine the effect of this drain upon the community, we must instance that if their six hundred were drawn from a town like Bantry, there would hardly be a young man or woman left in it. The actual numbers are greater than the population of many large villages, and a fortnight's draught at that rate would utterly depopulate so considerable a town as Millstreet. Remembering that almost every one of these persons is of condition to be of actual value to the community—the men as farm laborers or mechanics, the women, either as agricultural laborers or servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country.—Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of his owner indicates that he is so; nor does the poverty-stricken appearance of the women, either